FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE AFRICAN-AMERICANS: MANY RIVERS TO CROSS**

**EPISODE THREE: INTO THE FIRE, 1861 – 1896**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. How many African Americans made the decision to run away from slavery and attempt to gain freedom during the Civil War?**

A. 200,000

B. 500,000

C. 750,000

D. 900,000

**\_\_\_\_\_2. What was the name of the former slave who stole the *CSS Planter* from Charleston Harbor in May of 1862?**

A. Robert Smalls

B. Henry Brown

C. Joshua Chamberlain

D. Benjamin Bannister

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Where was Union Major General Benjamin Butler stationed when he declared that runaway slaves would be treated as “contraband of war”?**

A. Fort Sumter

B. Fort Pinckney

C. Fort Monroe

D. Fort Collins

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Where did many African-Americans begin to gain their education under the supervision of Mary Peake?**

A. Norfolk State University

B. Hampton University

C. The College of William and Mary

D. Old Dominion University

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Where did Abraham Lincoln emancipated the slaves in his Emancipation Proclamation in January of 1863?**

A. the border states.

B. in every part of the United States.

C. in the areas of the Confederacy still

in rebellion against the Union.

D. in the entire Confederacy.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. What was the right given to African American men in the Emancipation Proclamation?**

A. the right to vote.

B. the right to fight in the Civil War.

C. the right to employment.

D. the right to a jury trial.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. How did Confederate soldiers treat African-American soldiers at Fort Pillow, in Tennessee?**

A. they took them prisoner.

B. they enslaved them on farms.

C. they murdered them in cold blood.

D. they denied the men food.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Where did African-American soldiers lead an assault on the Confederacy, taking revenge against them for the assault at Ft. Pillow?**

A. New Market Heights, VA

B. Chancellorsville, VA

C. Manassas Junction, VA

D. Wheeling, West Virginia

**\_\_\_\_\_9. How many African-American soldiers had died during the Civil War?**

A. 40,000

B. 25,000

C. 12,100

D. 67,000

**\_\_\_\_\_10. What were African-American slaves promised in Field Order #15 by William Tecumseh Sherman?**

A. cash paid for each year of slavery

B. forty acres of land, and a mule.

C. livestock: chickens, pigs, and cows

D. plantation houses and barns

**\_\_\_\_\_11. What United States President rescinded the distribution of the land, taking all of the land back from African-Americans?**

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. Andrew Johnson

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Rutherford B. Hayes

**\_\_\_\_\_12. What task did almost all African-American families begin to take on once the Civil War came to an end?**

A. reunions with family members.

B. marrying loved ones officially.

C. taking on new names.

D. attending schools for education.

E. all of these

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Benjamin Montgomery, a slave, purchased land from what family in the aftermath of the Civil War?**

A. the family of Jefferson Davis.

B. the family of J.E.B. Stuart

C. the family of Robert E. Lee

D. the family of Nathaniel Forrest

**\_\_\_\_\_14. In order to protect their land and wealth, what right did African-Americans insist upon gaining?**

A. the right to vote

B. the right to citizenship

C. the right to bear arms

D. the right to jury trials

**\_\_\_\_\_15.** **The Fourteenth Amendment granted African-Americans –**

A. citizenship rights.

B. the right to vote.

C. the right to own property.

D. the right to bear arms.

**\_\_\_\_\_16.** **The Fifteenth Amendment granted African-Americans –**

A. citizenship rights.

B. the right to vote.

C. the right to own property.

D. the right to bear arms.

**What African American poet does Professor Henry Louis Gates, Jr. quote at the conclusion of this episode, as he discusses “Jim Crow” laws?**

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**\_\_\_\_\_17. How did white supremacist groups react to political cooperation between Northern white Republicans and African-Americans from the South?**

A. literacy tests

B. public murders and violence

C. poll taxes

D. vandalism and destruction of land

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which President agreed to remove Union Soldiers from the South in the Compromise of 1876, ending Reconstruction?**

A. Rutherford B. Hayes

B. Samuel Tilden

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Andrew Johnson

**\_\_\_\_\_19. What did the state constitution of Mississippi include, which effectively prevented African-Americans from having the right to vote?**

A. literacy tests

B. motor voter laws

C. grandfather clauses

D. a ban on black property ownership

**\_\_\_\_\_\_20. How frequently did a lynching take place in Mississippi in the late 19th Century?**

A. one a month

B. once each week

C. once every three of four days

D. once per year

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Why was Homer Plessy, “light and bright and damn near white,” arrested in 1892 as he boarded a train in Louisiana?**

A. he violated the 13th Amendment.

B. he violated the 14th Amendment.

C. he violated the 15th Amendment.

D. he violated state segregation laws

**\_\_\_\_\_22. In the case of *Plessy V. Ferguson*, the court ruled that Louisiana’s segregation was –**

A. illegal, against the 14th Amendment.

B. illegal, against the 13th Amendment.

C. legal, the amendments were invalid.

D. legal, if “separate but equal.”